

RG 263 CIA

RAOUL WALLENBERG FILE
Folder 13

201-005925

FROM 25 MAR 80
THRU 04 Sep 80

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Date Nov 12 1993

HRP 93-6

NOTE

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IS

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 25, 1980

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: INR/DDC - Mr. Brown
FROM: EUR/NE - Richard S. Thompson *RST*
SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg Case: Whereabouts of Alexander Protassov-Ringer

The Swedish Embassy has again approached us in relation to the Swedish Government's effort to track down every possible bit of information about Raoul Wallenberg.

In February 1979 Abraham Kalinski (a former inmate of Soviet prison camps, now in Israel) was approached by a Soviet emigre named Alexander Protassov-Ringer, who stated that in 1978 he had attended a party in Moscow at the apartment of a high-ranking KGB officer and it was mentioned at this party (by whom it is not known) that a Swede had been incarcerated for a very long time in the Soviet Union. The only such person known to the Swedish Government is Raoul Wallenberg.

Sometime since February 1979 Protassov-Ringer has left Israel without informing Kalinski of where he was going. The Swedish Government has tried to locate him through Simon Wiesenthal and through HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) but without success. Protassov is not Jewish, and apparently added Ringer to his name when he married a Russian Jew of that name. Thus he may or may not have continued to use Ringer as part of his last name.

Abraham Kalinski believes Protassov is now in the United States living under an assumed name. The Swedish Government would like if possible to locate him and interview him.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-1 3/21/90 (Holmes, H. Allen)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

While recognizing it is difficult to find anyone who might be in the United States under an assumed name with no other information than is known in this case, it would be appreciated if you could check with appropriate agencies to see if anything could be learned. At a minimum it might be possible to learn if relevant files have any information about an Alexander Protasov or Alexander Protasov-Ringer.

08 MAR 20 1960

RTJ 290 A13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FRP1

STATE

ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001
TOR: 031906Z APR 80

NC 4125172

RR RUEA11B
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TRR RUDKFMG RUEHMO
DE RUEHC #8266 0941719
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FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMG/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM - 7449
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 5370
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 088266

E.O. 12065:RDS-3 4/2/00 (VEST, GEORGE S.)

TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SW

FILE

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) STOCKHOLM 1112 (B) STATE 55157

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING APRIL 2 MEETING WITH SOVIET CHARGE VASEV (SEPTOL), EUR ASSISTANT SECRETARY VEST RAISED WALLENBERG CASE AS REQUESTED REF A. ALLUDING TO A RECENT ARTICLE IN NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE ON WALLENBERG. VEST NOTED THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC'S INTEREST IN THIS ISSUE REMAINED STRONG. THE ISSUE WOULD NOT GO AWAY. IN THIS REGARD, THE SOVIET RESPONSE IN FEBRUARY (REF B) TO OUR REQUESTS LAST YEAR FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG HAD LEFT WHAT MUST BE CONSIDERED AN UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION.

3. VASEV INDICATED THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD NOT BEEN OBLIGED TO PROVIDE EVEN THE INFORMATION IT HAD ON FEBRUARY 29. HE WAS CERTAIN HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY ON THE MATTER. VEST INDICATED HE FELT OBLIGED NONETHELESS TO MAKE CLEAR OUR VIEWS. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

23

55/44/

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FRP: . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

PO 4129045

PAGE 001

IN 4129045

TOR: 041031Z APR 80

SECRET 041023Z APR 80 STAFF

SITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR, [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

WALLENBERG

1. [REDACTED] HAS JUST RECEIVED INVITATION (NO EXPENSES PAID) TO ATTEND "THE RAUL WALLENBERG HEARING" IN STOCKHOLM 2-3 MAY 1980. THIS EVENT ORGANIZED BY SWEDISH RAUL ALLENBERG ASSOCIATION IN COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, COPENHAGEN.

2. [REDACTED] APPRECIATE WHATEVER BACKGROUND AVAILABLE FOR BRIEFING [REDACTED] WILL ATTEND ONLY IF [REDACTED] PAYS HIS WAY.
DO WE WANT TO?

3. FILE: [REDACTED] RVW 04APR00 DRV D9D.5.

10. OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

Pre-Comments
~~Jackie~~
KURT
Wallenberg file?

Western Europe

Apr. 9, '80

WALLENBERG MAY BE IN A SECRET CAMP

Berlingske Tidende this morning carried the following report:

The Soviet Union has special secret camps in Siberia for foreigners whom it for some reason does not want to release. Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg may very well be kept in such a camp, if he is still alive, the 45-year-old getaway KGB captain Alexei Myagkov told Berlingske Tidende.

Alexei Myagkov's evidence will be given at the international Wallenberg hearing which is to take place at "Folkets Hus" in Stockholm next May 2-3. A great number of former Gulag prisoners are also summoned to the hearing to answer questions about the fate of the missing Swedish diplomat.

The hearing, which has been arranged by the Swedish Wallenberg Association in cooperation with the International Sakharov Committee in Copenhagen, will also include the presentation of expatriate Iole Abraham Kalinski's statement that he saw Wallenberg during an exercise in the Vladimir prison yard to the east of Moscow at the end of the fifties. Kalinski has told that an imprisoned Russian Jew by the name Jan Kaplan met Raoul Wallenberg in the Butyrka Prison in Moscow as late as 1976. In spite of imprisonment for thirty years, Wallenberg seemed to be in good health.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows that Jan Kaplan conveyed a message about his meeting with Wallenberg to various Western contacts. In a letter from Kaplan's daughter in Israel, Jan Kaplan's wife confirmed what he has told. Shortly after this Jan Kaplan was arrested again by KGB. Prime Minister Ola Ullsten last August asked Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin for permission to have a Swedish Foreign Office representative meet and talk to Jan Kaplan. Such permission was flatly refused by Kosygin. Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing to add to this, it was said in the Soviet Prime Minister's letter to Ullsten.

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The Swedish side is not content with Kosygin's explanation. It is now known that Wallenberg was kept in the Lubianka prison at a time when Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky maintained that he was not in the Soviet Union. The Soviet side later on admitted this, but in connection with a statement to the effect that Wallenberg died on July 17, 1947, from a heart failure.

The many mutually contradictory Soviet statements were summarized by Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Blix in the following words last year:

"We will always assume that missing persons are still alive until we get clear proof of their death. We should not give up."

Wallenberg kan være i hemmelig fangelejr

Af
Jens Thomsen

Sovjetunionen har særlige hemmelige lejre i Sibirien for udlændinge, som man af en eller anden grund ikke ønsker at løslade. Den svenske diplomat Raoul Wallenberg kan udmærket befinde sig i en sådan lejr, hvis han da ellers stadig er i live, oplyser den 45-årige afshoppe- de KGB-kaptajn Aleksei Myagkov til Berlingske.

Aleksei Myagkovs vidneudsagn vil blive forelagt på den internationale Wallenberg høring, der finder sted i Folkets Hus i Stockholm 2.-3. maj, og hvor en lang række tidligere Gulag-fanger er indkaldt for at blive udspurgt om den forsvundne svenske diplomats skæbne.

Set i 1975

Høringen, der er arrangeret af den svenske Wallenberg Forening i samarbejde med den Internationale Sakharov komité i København, vil også få forelagt den tidligere polak Abraham Ka-

linskijs udsagn om, at han i bl.a. Vladimir fængslet set for Moskva så Wallenberg på gårdtur i slutningen af halvtredserne. Kalinski beretter, at en fængslet russisk jøde, Jan Kaplan, traf Raoul Wallenberg i Butyrka fængslet i Moskva så sent som i 1975. Trods sine tredive års fængselsophold, syntes Wallenberg stadig at være ved godt helbred. Det svenske udenrigsministerium har kendskab til, at Jan Kaplan fik sendt besked ud om sit møde med Wallenberg til forskellige vestlige kontakter. I et brev fra Kaplans datter i Israel bekræfter Jan Kaplans hustru sin mands beretning. Kort efter, blev Jan Kaplan påny fængslet af KGB. I august i fjor anmodede statsminister Ola Ullsten premierminister Aleyei Kosygin om, at en repræsentant for det svenske udenrigsministerium fik mulighed for at mødes med og tale med Jan Kaplan. Denne anmodning blev blankt afvist af Kosygin. Wallenberg døde i 1947, og der er intet at tilføje, hed det i den sovjetiske ministerpræsidents brev til Ullsten.

Vi må ikke give op

Fra svensk side agter man ikke at slå sig til tals med Kosygin's forklaring. På et tidspunkt, hvor udenrigsminister Andrei Vyshinsky hævdede, at Wallenberg ikke befandt sig i Sovjet, ved man i dag, at den forsvundne diplomat sad i Lubianka fængslet. Dette blev senere indrømmet fra Sovjets side, men med en forklaring om, at Wallenberg var død 17. juli 1947 af et hjerteslag.

De mange modstridende sovjetiske erklæringer blev summeret op af den svenske udenrigsminister Hans Blix i fjor med ordene:

"Vi vil altid gå ud fra at savnede personer er i live, indtil vi har sikre beviser for, at de er døde. Vi må ikke give op."

NEW YORK TIMES

7 May 1980

Caramanlis, the President-Elect,
Formally Resigns as the Premier

ATHENS, May 6 (UPI) — President-elect Constantine Caramanlis formally resigned as Prime Minister today, but agreed to have his Cabinet remain on the job until a new leader can be chosen for his governing New Democracy Party.

Mr. Caramanlis was elected by Parliament yesterday to succeed Constantine Tsatsos, 81 years old, whose five-year term as President ends in June.

Besides stepping down as Prime Minister, Mr. Caramanlis also resigned as New Democracy leader and as a member of Parliament.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

9 APR 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Emerson Brown
INR/DDC
Department of State

FROM: Mr. Alan D. Wolfe
Chief, European Division, Directorate
of Operations
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg Case: Whereabouts of
Alexander Protasov-Ringer

REFERENCE: Your Memorandum, undated, SUBJECT:
Swedish Embassy Request in Wallenberg Case

FILE

This agency has no information on any individual
identifiable with Alexander Protasov-Ringer.

/s/ Alan D. Wolfe
Alan D. Wolfe

Distribution:
Orig - INR/DDC State
1 - C/EUR
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DERIVATIVE CL BY Signer
DECLASSIFIED ON 9 Apr 00
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FRP:

STAFF

CONF: [REDACTED]

80 4160249

PAGE 001

TOT: 101923Z APR 80

DIRECTOR 655283

~~SECRET~~

STAFF 101923Z DIRECTOR 655283

TO: [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. WALLENBERG STORY CONTINUES TO BE USEFUL FOR RAISING SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, BUT DO NOT FEEL IT WARRANTS FUNDING [REDACTED] TRIP TO STOCKHOLM. ASSUME GENERAL BACKGROUND ON WALLENBERG KNOWN TO [REDACTED] BUT WILL CABLE IF NECESSARY.

2. [REDACTED] DEFER TO YOU RE BACKGROUND ON 2-3 MAY "WALLENBERG HEARING". ALSO REQUEST YOU CABLE EXCERPTS OF SELECTED MEDIA COVERAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM HEARING FOR POSSIBLE REPLAY.

3. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

WALLENBERG

03/46/

~~SECRET~~ 23

FRP:

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001
TOR: 161252Z APR 80

IN 4189824 [REDACTED]

S E C R E T 161233Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED] INFO DIRECTOR, [REDACTED]

Wallenberg - File

REFS: A. [REDACTED]
B. DIRECTOR 655283

1. [REDACTED] SEES NO RUQMT FOR [REDACTED] PRESENCE TO COVER WALLENBERG HEARING. THIS IS A TOPIC OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN SWEDEN AND THERE HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE PRESS COVERAGE OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE MATTER FOR SOME TIME. ASSUME THIS WILL CONTINUE TO HOLD TRUE WITH THE 2-3 MAY EVENT. EMBASSY HAS ALSO FORWARDED MUCH REPORTING ON THE MATTER.

2. ASSUME SINCE [REDACTED] NOT TO ATTEND, PER REFS, [REDACTED] HAS NO NEED FOR BACKGROUND MATERIALS.

3. [REDACTED] WILL MONITOR PRESS COVERAGE AND FORWARD APPROPRIATE TRANSLATIONS.

4. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

02/14/

~~SECRET~~

FRP: *S* . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

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IN 4197987

TOR: 171709Z APR 80

S E C R E T 171531Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED] DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] WILL NOT ATTEND WALLEMBERG HEARING. HOWEVER, HE PLANS COVER IT IN HIS WEEKLY. THOUGH HE HAS WRITTEN SWEDISH SPONSORS ASKING FOR PRE AND POST-HEARING MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION, HE WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE AND USE WHATEVER ADDITIONAL ENGLISH OR FRENCH LANGUAGE MATERIAL ADDEES ABLE SUPPLY THAT WOULD ADD TO IMPACT HIS COVERAGE.

2. FILE: [REDACTED]

Wallenberg

ND OF MESSAGE

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(TEMPO 4217632 1121536Z ISP)

38/ /

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FRP:

ADV IAD/CAS, EUR 1540Z

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001
TOR: 211535Z APR 80

IN 4217632

SECRET 211423Z APR 80 STAFF

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: [REDACTED]

CITE [REDACTED]

INFO COPIES TO: [REDACTED]

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] PUBLISHING ASSET [REDACTED] HAS RECEIVED A REQUEST (ACTUALLY DIRECTED TO ONE OF HIS EMPLOYEES) FROM MRS. LUDMILLA OSBRANDT WRITING ON THE STATIONARY OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING. MRS. OSBRANDT IS SEEKING A BOOK WRITTEN (PERHAPS IN RUSSIAN) BY A ROMANIAN WHO LEFT THE USSR SOMETIME AFTER 1950. IN HIS BOOK THIS ROMANIAN TELLS ABOUT A SPECIAL LABOR CAMP IN SAKHALIN WHERE ONLY FOREIGNERS WERE IMPRISONED AND WHERE HE MET RAOUL WALLENBERG.

*Any idea who Russian is?
OK. file and call file*

2. CAN HQS ASSIST IN LOCATING THIS BOOK, IF IT EXISTS MRS. OSBRANDT SEEKS IT FOR THE 2-3 MAY WALLENBERG HEARING IN STOCKHOLM. BECAUSE OF THE ROMANIAN ASPECT, SUGGEST A CHECK WITH [REDACTED] MAY BE IN ORDER.

3. RECALL FROM PAST [REDACTED] REPORTING THAT MRS. OSBRANDT IS A VERY CAPABLE AND MULTILINGUAL STAFF MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE IN COPENHAGEN.

4. FILE: [REDACTED] RVW 21 APR 00, DRV D9C.1.

*File
Wallenberg*

END OF MESSAGE

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*Document attached
1211535Z
with Romanian*

No page 11

PAUL WALLENBERG KIDNAPING

Individuals who claim to have seen or heard about Wallenberg in the USSR:

A. SHIFRIN

Center for Study of Soviet Prison Camps
P.O. Box 32, Zikhron Yaakov
Israel

- Was told by prisoner in Camp No 7, that Wallenberg had been seen in Wrangel Island in mid 1940s.

Efim MOSHINSKY

P.O. Box 10118, Tel Aviv (Mailing Address)
Neve Sharet, Rehov Ahl Dakar 14/14
Tel-Aviv (Residence)

- Affidavit about Wrangel Island Prison Camp and his meeting with Wallenberg

ERNEST ORLOVSKY

Resides in Moscow
Expert on U.S. patents
Member, High r Mathematical Assn

- Has Extensive collection of Materials on the Wallenberg case

ABRAM KALINSKI

Former Captain in Polish Army
Arrested in 1944 and freed 1959

- Account of his meeting with Wallenberg in Vladimir prison in 1955

Address: Novoye Russkoye Slovo
243 West 56th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

KRISKO, G.

German merchant from Hamburg
Kidnapped by Soviets- Released mid-1950s
Worked as interpreter at Swedish Embassy
in Budapest with Wallenberg

- Arrested at the same time as Wallenberg and taken to USSR. Were in Lubyanka together.

Att. [LOND 24823]

ACCESS RESTRICTED

DOCUMENT NO. Memo
In memory by ed

DATED 26 Apr 1970

HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THIS FILE AND IS LOCATED IN:

CIA JOB NO. 93-4

BOX NO. 1

FOLDER NO. 13

THIS ITEM HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN BECAUSE IT CONTAINS SECURITY
CLASSIFIED INFORMATION OR OTHERWISE RESTRICTED INFORMATION.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947
CIA ACT OF 1949 AS AMENDED

AUTHORITY

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

PERSONS ALLEGED TO HAVE HAD INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF

RAOUL WALLENBERG

<u>Name</u>		<u>Date of Report</u>
1) BALCAR, Jaromir	b. 7 May 1920, Prague	! 1953-54
2) BRUGGER, Emil	author of "Ein Schweizer erlebt die Sovjetunion", Veritas-Verlag, Solothurn, Switzerland, 1960, 40 pages	1960
3) COEN, A.K.	possibly b. 18 Sep 1910, Warsaw	! 1951
4) DE MOHR, Dr. Caludio	article in Vecko-Journalen December, 1951	1951
5) ENGELMANN, Stefan	b. 8 Feb 1899, Potaí, Hungary; worked with RW in Hungary	1950
6) ERIKSSON, Ossian	b. 17 Aug 1916, Hofors, Sweden; informed RW's mother in 1947	1947
7) GEIGER, Kalman	Hungarian resident of Sweden	? 1954
8) KASSAI, Geza	University professor in Budapest who received from his son (later deceased), Soviet 1st Lt. Vladimir OLDNER, manuscripts of the latter's World War II experiences which included accompanying RW to Gen. Voroshilov's headquarters in Debrecen.	1956
9) KINDERMANN, Dr. Karl	of Wolfach/Schwarzwald, Switzerland	! 1953
10) KREBBE, (male)	Chief of Jewish Section, German Legation, Budapest, 1944-45	1944-45
11) LANGLET, Waldemar	Chief of Swedish Red Cross delegation to Budapest	1945
12) LEVAI, Jenö	author of "Raoul Wallenberg hjälten i Budapest," Saxon & Lindströms, Stockholm, 1948	1945
13) LORENTZON (?)	Dagens Nyheter correspondent who searched in Germany and Austria for information from Soviet camp returnees	1955
14) MAASBURG, Nikolaus	possibly Baron von Maasburg, who may have been in prison with RW	1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATT. B

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 15) PHILIPP, Rudolph | articles for Vecko-Journalen, issues #29 and #30 of 1956, and for Vorwaerts of Bonn, 26 June 1963 | 1956
1963 |
| 16) SHIFRIN, Avraham | witness before U.S. Senate Internal Subcommittee, 1 February 1973 | ! 1958-1961 |
| 17) SOLZHENITSYN, Alexander | "Gulag," Russian language edition, pp. 546-548 where refers to "Eric Arvid Andersen." | |
| 18) VAS, Gheorghe | b. 13 Nov. 1911, probably in Rumania | ! 1951 |
| 19) WALLENSTEIN, Ernst G. | Late returnee from the USSR who had served in German Embassy, Bucharest, in World War II. Allegedly claimed that he saw RW in Vorkuta, USSR camp in 1955 or 1956. | 1957 |
| 20) von WETSCHL, Rudolf | prisoner at Butyrskaya, Moscow who claimed in 1945 to have been transported to the USSR with RW in 1945 | 1955 |
| 21) Dagens Nyheter
14 October 1966 | citing Boris Bjorkelund as source reported that Wallenberg died on 19 or 20 August 1955 near Pioma, Siberia, USSR | 1966 |

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

DOCUMENT NO. un numbered DATED undated
"Series of numbers"

HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THIS FILE AND IS LOCATED IN:

CIA JOB NO. 93-4
BOX NO. 1
FOLDER NO. 13

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CLASSIFIED INFORMATION OR OTHERWISE RESTRICTED INFORMATION.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947
CIA ACT OF 1949 AS AMENDED

AUTHORITY

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

CC
ADDITIONAL POINTS TO BE MADE ORALLY

- There is no evidence that the USG ever had significant, confirmed information on the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg after he was taken into custody by the Soviets in 1945;
- Any item of information, however tenuous, that was obtained by CIA was made available by the USG to Swedish authorities;
- An increase in alleged sightings of Wallenberg occurred in the mid-1950's with the return of former prisoners in the Soviet Union to western Europe.

Many of these sightings appear now to have been of doubtful validity but they seem to have been dutifully recorded.
- The three volume report of the War Refugee Board on activities in Sweden, which may still be classified, should have substantial background on Wallenberg's work.
- The Strategic Services Unit informed the Department of State in writing in 21 December 1955 in response to an inquiry by the Department of State that a thorough review of files and consultation with knowledgeable persons had "resulted in the firm conclusion that Wallenberg was ... never employed by U.S. intelligence in any capacity."
- Potentially knowledgeable Soviet defectors were queried about Wallenberg but with negative results.
- Department of State reporting, which does include the Swedish "white paper" of 1965, really adds nothing substantive about Wallenberg's whereabouts.

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Authority	NND 947008
By	12/12/93
NARA. Date	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dagens Nyheter, 25 April 1980

"Wallenberg Hearing Stopped"

The Raoul Wallenberg hearing which was to have been held in Stockholm 2-4 May has been ~~postponed~~^{postponed}, according to the Swedish Wallenberg Committee's communiqué on Thursday afternoon. Plans were discontinued because it was impossible to be sure of functioning transportation next week. Many international guests, including Simon Wiesenthal and Gideon Hausener, prosecutor for the Eichmann trial, are expected to come to Stockholm.

"It is with great regret that we must postpone the hearing and a new time will be announced as soon as possible," stated the committee in its communiqué. The chairman of the Swedish Wallenberg Committee is Gärde Widemar, justice of the Supreme Court.

All of the Wallenberg witnesses throughout the years were invited to the hearing, which was to have taken place at Peoples' House in Stockholm. Many have disappeared.

Diplomats such as Claudio De Mohr or Gustav Richters, whose testimony was of great importance to the Swedish government's actions in the 1950's, have died.

On the other hand, others who have given testimony and made the Swedish government consider the case again - such as Abram Kalinski and Anna Bilder from Israel - are expected to come to Stockholm.

An international panel consisting of Simon Wiesenthal, the well-known Nazi hunter, Professor André Lwoff, Paris, Gréville Janner of the Parliamentary committee in England, Pierre Grégoire, Luxembourg, Elie Wiesel, author from the United States, Yuriy Lurie, Canada, and Yuriy Novikov, Soviet psychiatrist and head doctor at the notorious Serbskiy Institute (he now lives in West Germany) was also appointed.

During the last year, the Raoul Wallenberg case has received considerable international attention. Parliamentary committees and groups have been formed in many countries, including Great Britain, Israel, and the United States. In Paris, a book on the Wallenberg case was published the other day.

BBC showed a program about Wallenberg which will be shown by Swedish television on 3 May.

Those documents on Wallenberg which the Swedish Foreign Department released in January demonstrated that in the 1940's the Swedish government was not particularly persistent in trying to determine Wallenberg's fate. The great international interest in Wallenberg must be viewed against the background of the loopholes in the Soviet evidence regarding Wallenberg's fate and the changing international situation.

WALLENBERG FILE
Attachment to TM 538905
5 May 80

Svenska Dagbladet, 20 april 1980

"Only the Soviets are Silent Regarding Wallenberg"

~~The ~~interest~~~~ ^{international} publicity surrounding Raoul Wallenberg is becoming more and more extensive.

In the next few days, a book by a French author, Jacques Derogys, entitled "The Wallenberg Case", will be published in Paris. In one of its most recent issues, L'Express, a popular magazine, published an article about Wallenberg by Derogy. Another Frenchman, Gilbert Joseph, is also preparing a book on the Swede who disappeared.

The impressive New York Times Sunday Magazine had a picture of Wallenberg on its cover last week. The lead article was written by Elenore Lester and Frederick E. Werbell who are also writing a book entitled "The Lost Hero of the Holocaust."

In Stockholm, the Raoul Wallenberg Society is preparing an international "hearing" to be held here 2-4 May. The well-known Nazi pursuer, Simon Wiesenthal, Nobel prize winner André Lwoff /Wolff?/, member of Parliament Greville Janner and Eichmann prosecutor Gideon Hausner will be part of a panel which will hear a long list of Wallenberg witnesses the names of whom are being kept secret in order to protect them until the start of the "hearing".

So there is activity surrounding Raoul Wallenberg the world over. It is only in the Soviet Union that there is silence.

DN, 25/4/80

15

Wallenberg-hearing stoppas

Raoul Wallenberg-hearingen som skulle ha ägt rum i Stockholm 2-4 maj måste uppskjutas. Det är Svenska Wallenbergkommittén som meddelar detta på torsdagseftermiddagen eftersom man inte vågade fortsätta planeringen då man inte kunde vara säker på att transporterna skulle fungera. Många internationella gäster, som Simon Wiesenthal och Gideon Hausener, åklagaren från Eichmannrättegången, väntades till Stockholm.

Det är med största beklagande vi uppskjuter hearingen och ny tidpunkt kommer att meddelas så snart det är möjligt, säger kommittén i en kommuniké. Ordförande i den Svenska Wallenbergkommittén är justitierådet Ingrid Gärde Widemar.

Till hearingen, som skulle ha ägt rum i Folkets hus i Stockholm var alla Wallenbergsvittnen genom åren inbjudna. Många har hunnit försvinna.

Diplomater som Claudio De Mohr eller Gustav Richter, vars vittnesmål fick stor betydelse för svenska regeringens agerande då de kom på 50-talet, har sålunda avlidit.

Nu skulle dock flera av dem som på senare år avgivit vittnesberättelser och fått svenska regeringen att ta upp fallet på nytt komma - som Abram Kalinski och Anna Bilder från Israel.

En internationell panel var tillsatt som består av Simon Wiesenthal, den kände nazistuppspåraren, professor Andre Lwoff, Paris, Greville Junner från parlamentskommittén i

England, Pierre Grégoire, Luxemburg, Elie Wiesel, författare från USA, Jurij Lurie, Kanada samt Jurij Novikov, sovjetisk psykiater och överläkare vid det beryktade Serebrijinstituttet, (han bor nu i Västtyskland).

Under det senaste året har fallet Raoul Wallenberg fått stor internationell uppmärksamhet. Parlamentariska kommittéer och aktioner har bildats i flera länder, bl a Storbritannien, Israel, USA. I Paris kom en bok som presenterar Wallenbergfallet ut bara häromdagen.

BBC har sänt ett program om Wallenberg som också svensk TV kommer att visa 3 maj.

De dokument om Wallenberg som svenska UD släppte i januari visade att svenska regeringen på 40-talet inte varit särskilt ihärdig att efterforska Wallenbergs öde. Det är mot bakgrund av luckorna i det sovjetiska bevismaterialet om Wallenbergs död och det förändrade internationella läget som det stora intressent internationellt för Wallenberg måste ses.

Bara Sovjet tyst om Wallenberg

Den internationella publicisten kring RAOUL WALLENBERG blir allt mer omfattande.

I dagarna utkommer den franska författaren JACQUES DEROGYS bok *Le cas Wallenberg* i Paris. Den stora tidskriften *L'Express* har i ett av sina senaste nummer en artikel om Wallenberg av Derogy. En annan fransman, GILBERT JOSEPH, förbereder också en bok om den försvunna svensken.

New York Times imponerande söndagsmagasin hade förra veckan Raoul Wallenberg på omslaget. Den ledande artikeln skrevs av ELENORE LESTER och FREDERICK E. WERBELL som också håller på med en bok om "The Last Hero of the Holocaust", förintelsens förlorade hjälte.

Och i Stockholm förbereder den svenska Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen en internationell "hearing" 2-4 maj. Den kände nazistjagaren SIMON WIE-



Raoul Wallenberg

SENTHAL, nobelpristagare, ANDRÉ LWOFF, parlamentarisk domaren GREVILLE JANNE och EICHMANNÅKLAGAREN GIDEON HAUSER kommer att sitta i en panel som ska förhöra en lång rad Wallenbergsvittnen, vilkas namn tilläts vid hemlighålls av hänsyn till deras personliga säkerhet.

Aktivitet om Raoul Wallenberg över hela världen alla. Det är bara i Sovjet som det är tyst.

S.D. 20-0-1-20

06/04/

~~SECRET~~

FRPI : S

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

80 4244757

PAGE 001
TOR: 251043Z APR 80

IN 4244757

SECRET 250955Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

REF: A. DIRECTOR 566283

B. [REDACTED]

1. FYI: DUE TO SWEDISH TRANSPORTATION STRIKE, THE WALLEMBERG HEARING SCHEDULED FOR 2-3 MAY 1980 HAS BEEN CALLED OFF. OBVIOUSLY, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CABLE PRESS COVERAGE ON THIS ONE. HOWEVER, WE WILL ADVISE WHEN/IF HEARING RESCHEDULED AND WILL CABLE EXCERPTS OF SELECTED MEDIA COVERAGE FOR POSSIBLE REPLAY PER REF A INSTRUCTIONS.

2. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

WALLEMBERG
FILE

22

/42/

~~SECRET~~

FRPI

STAFF

CONFIDENTIAL

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PAGE 001
TOTI 252126Z APR 80

DIRECTOR 667129

SECRET

STAFF 252126Z DIRECTOR 667129

TO: [REDACTED] INFO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. REGRET CANNOT IDENTIFY RUMANIAN AUTHOR AS DESCRIBED BY MRS. OSBRANDT. MICHAEL SOLOMON, RUMANIAN BORN RESIDENT OF CANADA, RADIO LIBERTY WRITER, FORMER SOVIET CAMP INMATE, WROTE SUCCESSFUL BOOK ENTITLED "MAGADAN" PUBLISHED BY AUERBACH, PHILADELPHIA IN 1971, TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 1974, WHICH MAY BE WHAT MRS. OSBRANDT IS THINKING OF ALTHOUGH MAGADAN CAMPS NOT IDENTIFIABLE WITH SAKHALIN CAMPS. PLATTENOR, INDIRECTLY THROUGH MUTUAL RIEND, CHECKED WITH SOLOMON, WHO SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, HAD NOT MENTIONED HIM IN HIS BOOK, KNEW OF NO SOURCE OF INFO ON HIM. PLATTENOR'S INTERMEDIARY, WHO INTERESTED IN CASE, WILL KEEP CHECKING.

2. FILE [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

WALLENBERG File-

Dagens Nyheter, 26 april 1980

"Couple's New Book: Raoul Wallenberg Died in a Polish Forest"

Raoul Wallenberg died in a Polish woods during a rescue attempt by partisans. Two Swedes engaged in helping refugees took part in a rescue operation in 1947 but no one has chosen to listen to their eyewitness accounts.

This is what they say in a book now being published at a time when interest in Wallenberg is so great.

Hans and Britt Ehrenstråhle now want to discuss what they believe was their duty to keep silent about for so many years. But their disappointment was too strong when they found out that their experiences in the Polish woods are not included in the documents on the Wallenberg case released by the Foreign Department in January.

The events of 1947 are by no means unknown to the Foreign Department. An account of an expedition to the Polish forest, written by a Swede, Tage Persson-Hörwing, then living in Poland, is included in Wallenberg dossier volume 6. Exchanges of letters between the Foreign Department and diplomats reveal that there was extreme skepticism surrounding the Ehrenstråhle's experiences in Poland. The person identified as a contact man was identified by the Foreign Department as a well-known adventurer, who later attempted something similar in Prague where he and a Swedish diplomat, Stig Engfeldt, tried to save a Swede who was a prisoner in Czechoslovakia.

What is not included in the Foreign Department documents but is the main theme of the book is Mrs. Ehrenstråhle's account of how she and a Polish officer came to a farm where several prisons were being kept. They were taken there by partisans who blew up a train taking prisoners from Lwow to Prague.

"Could this be Raoul Wallenberg? ...He was wrapped in a horse blanket or army blanket up to the armpits. His head was wrapped in burlap. His neck was covered with thick black beard stubble with a few gray hairs here and there," writes Britt Ehrenstråhle who also adds that she did not have a description of Wallenberg and therefore could not identify him. She had seen him many years earlier in Stockholm, but didn't have any exact description to go by.

Britt Ehrenstråhle says that a handshake from the silent prisoner made her understand that it must be Wallenberg. She says she also received a rucksack with initials which could have been WR.

According to information she received from the partisans, all identification papers were destroyed. One of the prisoners was a Swede. No names were mentioned. After her visit, the barn for the prisoners was burned down. She had judged the man to be dying and any attempt to remove him was impossible.

WALLENBERG FILE
Attachment # TM538905
5 May 80

Wallenberg book...

Britt Ehrenstråhle says she tried to report the meeting with the prisoner/~~to the CRIST~~ chairman of the Wallenberg committee, Anders Örne but was stopped by committee members Rudolph Philipp and Guy von Dardel, who said they represented the family.

According to the Ehrenstråhles, a series of complicated situations stopped them from submitting a written report to the Foreign Department. None of their experiences are in the dossiers and Ehrenstråhle's report to the diplomatic head in Warsaw is not included either.

For the moment, the Foreign Department does not want to comment on the couple's commentaries before reading them. It does confirm, however, that nothing written by them is included in the archives. Earlier, this episode was characterized as one of many dead ends.

Disa Håstad

25

DK-26-04-50

Wallersteins öfver en månadslång
sammanhållen händelse var om-
kastad en öfverhuden, haken var fäst
med tvärlinor samt afslutade med
några gråa strån. I öfverste öfver-
del utmärktes en öfver tillförlig
att han inte haft något signifi-
kamt på Wallenberg och därför
hade ingen betydelse för honom.
Han hade sett honom ständigt
de tidigare i Stockholm, men
hade ingen annan kännetecken
att gå öfver.

[illegible]

...which was made very W. H.

Enligt den här texten så
parten som alla de som
har varit i den här
den som alla de som

...Königt und den Sark hien bei
...partenauer stiele alle künftige
...händler der stadt. Die
...hieser stadt auf an thronen

viga grönst. De sländor ing
någon. Efter havets bråk var
jorden där fingerns lig befin
nad. Men hade kastat någon
sagt sländor och ett flöte. I
fjöringsmannen döttens som om

[illegible][illegible]

PRABU tak mau jadi
kommentator maharaja baru
ke da man into list dia. Dia
kring lagi ott kringing
gila gila ! dia mau dia
coba ! dia mau. kringing
dia mau kringing ott ott
dia mau.

Put some into fixed and
decisions men can be trusted
not to follow the movements of

Det som inte fanns med
dessa män som de hade
ret i beaktat är naturligtvis
rensträckt. bortsett om
den med en polsk officer
som hade där några fingrar
i. De skulle ha fått ett
tjänar som springer. Jag
förde fingrar från Loven
estimation. Eng.

"Kunde detta vara Rasse
lenberg? ... Han var inu...

DELA HÄSTAD

26 Apr
26

38/25/

~~SECRET~~

FRP: ~~SECRET~~

STAFF

ACTIONS: [REDACTED] ODDP-D, VR, FILE, DURECORD, CI-4, EPS/ [REDACTED]
EUR-8, [REDACTED]

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PAGE 001

IN 4272226

TOR: 301435Z APR 80

SECRET 301414Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED] DIRECTOR INFO [REDACTED]

REF: [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] REPORTS THAT WHILE WALLENBERG HEARING CALLED [REDACTED] (REASONS) TALKS UNDERWAY FOR RESCHEDULING FALL 80 IN STOCKHOLM. [REDACTED] IS NOW WORKING ON FELSTED ANDRESEN, CHAIRMAN OF COPENHAGEN SAKHAROV COMMITTEE WHICH CO- PARTICIPANT WALLENBERG HEARING, TO SUGGEST THAT LOCATION BE CHANGED TO VIENNA. IN [REDACTED] JUDGMENT, WHICH WE SHARE, THIS WOULD PERMIT MUCH BETTER IMPACT AND SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED PRESS COVERAGE. IN ANY EVENT THIS WAS SUGGESTED BY ANDRESEN TO SWEDISH ORGANIZERS SOME MONTHS BACK, BUT WAS TOO LATE TO RELOCATE. WITH CURRENT POSTPONEMENT, WE MAY SEE AN EFFORT TO SHIFT TO VIENNA.

2. RELATED COMMENT ON [REDACTED] CONFIRMS THAT LUDMILLA USBRANDT IS HIGHLY COMPETENT, ENERGETIC, WELL- ORGANIZED KEY STAFF OFFICER FOR INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE. TELEDIRECTORY LIST OCCUPATION AS CORRESPONDENT, ADDRESS VINGAARDS ALLE 69, COPENHAGEN.

3. FILE: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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/27/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP:
STATE

ACTIONS: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

80 4279002

PAGE 001
TOR: 011620Z MAY 80

NC 4279002

RR RUEA11B
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RR RUEHC
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ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 260614Z APR 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9770
BT

C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 1930

E.O. 12065: XDS-1 4/25/00 (KREBS, SHELDON I) OR-P
TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SW
SUBJ: RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARINGS POSTPONED

WALLENBERG
File.

KH -
JyI

1. (U) ON APRIL 24, THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED POSTPONEMENT OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARINGS PLANNED FOR STOCKHOLM MAY 2-4. SCHEDULED PARTICIPANTS HAD INCLUDED FOUR AMERICANS, AMONG THEM ELIZABETH MOYNIHAN, WIFE OF SENATOR MOYNIHAN. THE REASON GIVEN FOR THE POSTPONEMENT IS THE LABOR UNREST WHICH LED TO A BREAKDOWN OF SWEDEN'S AIR TRANSPORT NETWORK ON APRIL 25, AND MAY WELL CONTINUE BEYOND MAY 1.

2. (C) EMBASSY INQUIRIES WITH THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER (MFA'S MAN ON THE WALLENBERG CASE) DISCLOSED THAT ALTHOUGH THE STRIKE AND COMMUNICATIONS TIE-UP IS A LARGE FACTOR, PERHAPS MORE TELLING REASONS FOR THE POSTPONEMENT ARE:

--THE DATES HAD BEEN POORLY CHOSEN, FALLING AS THEY DO IN THE MIDST OF A 4-DAY HOLIDAY WEEKEND IN SWEDEN;

--NOT ONLY FOR THIS REASON, THE RESPONSE TO INVITATIONS WAS POOR AND LIKELY PUBLICITY OPPORTUNITIES WERE COMING TO SEEM LIMITED;

--THE COMMITTEE WAS UNABLE TO UNCOVER NEW WITNESSES OR REVEAL NEW TESTIMONY FOR PRESENTATION AT THE HEARINGS.

3. (C) WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED ALSO BY SENIOR MFA OFFICIALS THAT THE DECISION TO POSTPONE WAS STRICTLY THAT OF THE COMMITTEE AND WAS TAKEN WITHOUT THE ADVICE OR INFERENCE OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. NEW DATES MAY BE SET FOR SOMETIME IN THE AUTUMN, BUT THIS IS NOT AT ALL CERTAIN.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

28

ULISTEN FRÅGAR GROMYKO I DAG Vad hände med Raoul Wallenberg?

AV GUNNAR JOHANSSON

MOSKVA (Expressen) I dag är en viktig dag för Sveriges utrikesminister Ola Ullsten. Han träffar sin sovjetiske kollega Andrej Gromyko, 71 – och kanske också premiärminister Alexej Kosygin, 76.

Med Ullsten och Kosygin blev det en viktig dag på förmiddagen. Ullsten var inte klar, men det var som om något skulle hända på förmiddagen i Kremenlin. En ryska som Ullsten kommer att ta upp med ryssarna: Fallet Raoul Wallenberg.

I dag är han på väg för det nu, säger en diplomat.

Ola Ullsten kom till Moskva i en eftermiddag bland dem, som hade på flygplatsen var utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko och premiärminister Igor Semjotin.

Ullsten tillbringade kvällen på Sovjetunionen där han höll ett stort presskonferens.

Ullsten berättade om sin resa till Moskva och om sin möte med Ullsten. Han berättade om sin resa till Moskva och om sin möte med Ullsten. Han berättade om sin resa till Moskva och om sin möte med Ullsten.

Hoppaden på Kosygin

Kosygin gav Gromyko lunch för sin svenska gäst. Enligt det utgående programmet var det sedan oklart vad som skulle hända. Det angavs: "Reser vid tid".

Det hade svenska hoppats att ett möte med Kosygin skulle ligga in enligt vad det verkade.

på fredagsmorgonen blev det som de hoppades.

Premiärminister Kosygin verkade precis som partichefen och presidenten. Lennid Breznev – nu ha återhämtat sig från sin sjukdom. I vinter var han bort från offentligheten i fyra månader. Officiellt sade inget om vad det var för fel på honom.

Friak igen

En hög tjänsteman i Kremenlin bekräftade vid ett privat samtal med väskorrespondenter i Moskva att Kosygin varit svårt sjuk. Vid sina senaste framträdanden har premiärministern varit välmående och utvilad ut.

Ullsten är den förste utrikesminister från väst som besöker Moskva efter den sovjetiska invasionen i Afghanistan.

Den officiella nyhetsbyråen Tass berättade sig dock med att skicka ut ett telegram på några rader om Ullstens ankomst till Moskva. Tidningen Sovetska tryckte en kort levnadsberättelse om Ullsten.

Fallet Agapov

Ullsten kommer att prata med Gromyko och Kosygin om fallet Agapov.



Ola Ullsten hälsas välkommen av sin ryske kollega Andrej Gromyko på Moskas flygplats Ullsten är den förste utrikesminister från väst som besöker Sovjet efter invasionen i Afghanistan.

hand från Ullsten har tryck på sig från internationell medvetenhet. Ullsten i Stockholm. Sedan kommer också familjen Agapov till Moskva. Ullsten kommer att diskutera Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Ullsten har tryck på sig från pressen att ta upp fallet Wallenberg. Ullsten kommer också att diskutera fallet Agapov. Ullsten kommer att diskutera fallet Agapov. Ullsten kommer att diskutera fallet Agapov.

/09/

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ACTION: NONE

INFO: [REDACTED]

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TOR: 010721Z JUN 80

RR RUEA11B
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R 301046Z MAY 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 62
INFO RUFHEB/AMEMBASSY BERLIN 67
RUDKPNQ/AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN 7434
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1577
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 290
BT
S E C R E T STOCKHOLM 2461

WALLENBERG
Soft file

E/N.C.R./S -

JUT

E.O. 12065: RDS-1, 5/29/00 (BREISKY, ARTHUR E) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SR, US
SUBJ: NEW INITIATIVES AND INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C) SUMMARY: FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTE WILL RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH GROMYKO DURING HIS MAY 29-30 VISIT TO MOSCOW. SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ARE SKEPTICAL ABOUT THE CLAIMS OF A NEW SELF-STYLED WITNESS. END SUMMARY.
2. (S) FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW TO MAKE THE FIRST SWEDISH DEMARCHE TO THE SOVIETS THIS YEAR ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. (THERE WERE TWO IMPORTANT DEMARCHES IN 1979.) HE WILL DO SO CERTAINLY WITH SOME TREFIDATION, SINCE THE LAST TIME A DEMARCHE WAS MADE AT THIS LEVEL DURING A SOVIET OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWEDEN, WE UNDERSTAND THE SOVIETS THREATENED TO BREAK OFF THE TALKS.
3. (S) OUR UNDERSTANDING IS THAT HE WILL SAY THAT THIS CASE CONTINUES TO HAMPER GOOD RELATIONS. HE WILL ASK FOR INFORMATION AS TO WHY WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED IN 1945. HE WILL POINT OUT THAT WITNESSES HAVE CONTRA-

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DICTED THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE 1950'S THAT WALLEMBERG DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. HE WILL URGE STRONGLY THAT THE SOVIETS UNDERTAKE A NEW INVESTIGATION AND WILL OFFER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. ALL THIS WITHOUT MUCH OPTIMISM.
.....

4. (C) SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN TALKING TO A NEW SELF-PROCLAIMED WITNESS, WHO CAME OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION THE BEGINNING OF 1979 AND IS NOW RESIDING IN BERLIN, WHERE HE IS ACTIVELY SEEKING PERMISSION TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES. HE IS ISAAC ABRAMOVITJ MILLER. SOME TIME AGO MILLER RESPONDED TO AN ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE DANISH SAKHAROV COMMITTEE SEEKING INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG. HE CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLEMBERG ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN SIBERIAN PRISON CAMPS, INCLUDING HAVING BEEN TOGETHER WITH HIM FOR A FIVE-STRETCH BETWEEN 1947 AND 1952. HIS CLAIMS WERE ORIGINALLY MADE PUBLIC IN THE DANISH PRESS. TRANSLATIONS OF TWO SWEDISH ARTICLES WILL BE POUCHED TO EUR/NE. A SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL WHO TRAVELED TO BERLIN LAST WEEK TO INTERVIEW MILLER RETURNED ALMOST TOTALLY CONVINCED THAT MILLER DID NOT KNOW OR SEE WALLEMBERG AND THAT HE MAY BE MAKING UP THE STORY IN THE BELIEF THAT IT COULD HELP OBTAIN ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES. WHAT HE SEEMS TO KNOW ABOUT WALLEMBERG HE COULD HAVE GOT FROM PRESS SOURCES. HE WAS UNABLE TO SUGGEST MORE THAN VERY VAGUELY THE NAMES OF OTHERS WHO MIGHT HAVE SHARED HIS EXPERIENCES, AND THESE FEW CLAIMS ARE BEING CHECKED WITH FRG AND ISRAELI SERVICES.

5. (C) THE TRAIL HAS ALSO LED TO ISRAEL, WHERE A FRIEND OF MILLER'S BY THE NAME OF NEUMAN (UNCERTAIN SPELLING) NOW APPARENTLY IS CLAIMING THAT HE TOO SAW WALLEMBERG IN 1978. THERE IS NO REASON YET TO GIVE THIS CLAIM CREDENCE.

6. (C) THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS TAKING A NEW LOOK, HOWEVER, AT INFORMATION GIVEN IN 1974 BY MENACHAM MELZER, NOW RESIDENT IN VIENNA, WHO CLAIMED IN 1974 THAT HE GAVE MEDICAL TREATMENT TO WALLEMBERG AT A CAMP NORTH OF VORKUTA (CHALMER-JU) IN THE SUMMER OF 1948. THIS CAMP IS IN THE

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SAME GENERAL AREA THAT MILLER HAS REFERRED TO.

7. (C) ALL IN ALL, THERE IS VERY LITTLE THAT IS NEW AND PERSUASIVE FROM THE NEW "WITNESSES" IN THE HALLENBERG CASE. WE REPORT THIS LATEST IN PART TO UNDERLINE THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS LEAVING NO INFORMATION UNCHECKED. WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY ALSO TO REITERATE SWEDISH APPRECIATION FOR THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE US AUTHORITIES OVER THE PAST YEAR IN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

Near East

THE WASHINGTON POST

Tuesday, August 5, 1980

Lebanon's Shiites: A Major New Force

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Foreign Service

BEIRUT, Aug. 4—Outside, the not-too-distant rattle of gunfire suddenly punctuated the muezzin's droning call to noon prayers from an adjacent mosque, but in his ramshackle West Beirut office Nabih Berri did not even look toward the window.

As the leader of Amal, the newly reinforced militia arm of Lebanon's Shiite community, Berri was explaining that his was very much a Lebanese movement. It does not answer to any of the neighboring regional governments or powers that for so long have used Lebanon as an arena for their own vicious proxy wars, he said.

Berri's arguments were complicated by the fact that in the past months Amal has emerged as a new major force among Lebanon's Moslems and increasingly has been fighting pro-Iraqi groups among the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists. It is also obvious that one of Baghdad's biggest headaches these days is Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, whose Islamic revolution has reverberated in Shiite consciousness throughout the Arab world.

In the last two weeks Amal has been accused by Iraqi-controlled media of having been behind the assassination of two prominent Lebanese with ties to Baghdad: Musa Shalb, a member of the regional leadership of the pro-Iraqi wing of the Baath Party, and Riyad Taha, the head of the Lebanese Publishers' Association who recently had visited Baghdad.

Following those killings, Amal militia clashed violently with local pro-Iraqi groups, including the Palestinian Arab Liberation Front. In the latest clash last week, the Iraqi Embassy was damaged seriously by Amal shells. An Amal-supported hospital near the Iranian Embassy also was damaged.

Berri denies that his men are doing the bidding of any outside force, be it Khomeini's Islamic republic in Iran or President Hafez Assad's Syria, another of Baghdad's antagonists.

"We are representing no one but the Lebanese and do not have anything to do with anyone who does not

have Lebanese roots," Berri said. "We are not a movement of assassins but aiming at preventing the assassination of the Lebanese south."

Amal is deeply rooted in southern Lebanon, where a large part of the country's 950,000 Shiites come from. Founded six years ago by the community's religious leader, the Iranian-born Imam Musa Sadr, Amal aims at supporting the Shiites, who are frequently caught in the cross fire between the Palestinians in the south and the Israelis who repeatedly attack the Palestinian camps.

Its other purpose is to give greater clout to the Shiite community as a whole. Although the Shiites make up one of the largest religious communities in Lebanon, they have long been relegated to secondary political roles. The presidency of Lebanon is reserved for a Maronite Christian and the prime ministership for a Sunni Moslem, but the highest a Shiite politician can aspire is to become speaker of the Lebanese parliament.

Amal languished in relative insignificance long past Musa Sadr's still-unexplained disappearance two years ago while on a trip to Libya.

Diplomats report, however, that Amal recently has benefited from Syrian arms and money, making it for the first time a serious military and political factor. It has clashed with Palestinian groups in southern Lebanon as well as with the Iraqi groups in and around Beirut.

Berri insists that the northern clashes have been forced on Amal by the Iraqis, who were angered because his group has "good relations" with Syria and because it had criticized Baghdad for its recent execution of the Iraqi Shiite leader, Mohammed Bagher Sadr, earlier this year.

"Certain Arab regimes want to err

in their countries and then pay the price of their mistakes in Lebanon," says Berri, 43, a lawyer whose wife and six children now live with relatives in Michigan. "They get pregnant elsewhere and then want to deliver [their babies] on Lebanese soil. We Lebanese can no longer tolerate that."

For all that, Berri does not deny receiving a certain inspiration from Khomeini, whose reticence to meddle in other nations' affairs has yet to manifest itself. However, whether there is some sort of "Shiite international" based in Tehran, as the Iraqis insist, is difficult to prove. Berri denies any such connection.

"We were founded six years ago, before the Iranian revolution surfaced," Berri says. "I don't think Iran really needs Amal to fight the Iraqis."

The Iranian revolution, however, has clearly cast its shadow on the struggle of Lebanon's Shiites.

"We have learned many lessons from the Iranian revolution, among them that reason is stronger than arms, and the word is stronger than the bomb, and religion has its own revolutionary impact," the Amal leader said. "I think we discovered that religion is not the opiate of the people as the communists say."

"The Iranian revolution has helped us a great deal in that it has shown us that the weak and the deprived can fight and do have strength if they are united."

Outside, the gunfire had died away and been replaced by the roar of taxicabs up the Corniche Mazra. Lebanon was back to normal.

"We don't want to be fighters," Berri said. "We have taken up guns to defend the integrity of our country. Once that is done, I look forward to belonging to nothing more than the Lebanese Bar Association."

94010) in the U.S.

"There is too much evidence except the pal Soviet statement that he died in 1947. It appears the Soviets want to sweep the Wallenberg case under the rug," the senators' joint statement said.

The present strategy is to keep alive the Wallenberg case until a thaw in Soviet-American relations and, perhaps, the opportunity to extract concessions from Moscow. People like

Guy von Dardel brother are "honestly misinformed" by lower-level bureaucrats who have conspired to cover up the case. Von Dardel adds: "We've been very careful never to get mixed up with professional anti-Soviet organizations. We always make it clear we are not trying to hurt the Soviets. We just want Raoul back." ■

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1980

Bonn Arrests East German as Spy in Key Shipyard

By JOHN VINOCUR

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 1 — West Germany has reported the arrest of a suspected East German spy at a shipyard where work is nearly complete on the prototype for vessels to extend operations of the West German Navy into the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea.

Spokesmen for the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior gave few details about the case yesterday beyond saying that the suspect was a technical designer at the privately owned Vulkan-Werft in Bremen. They did not seek to contradict reports in the West German press that the case was a serious one involving the development of a new frigate in what is known as the 122 class.

The first of the frigates had been scheduled to go into service by 1982, with all six to be completed by 1984. Without explaining the reason, the Defense Ministry spokesman said that the program for all the vessels was now delayed by six to nine months. Deployment of the frigates in the strategically important sea lanes near Iceland would allow American vessels normally assigned to the zone to be shifted to other areas, such as the Indian

Ocean.

Without citing a source, the West German press agency said the case clearly involved the betrayal of secrets concerning the new frigates. Another report said that the suspect, whose name was not made public, apparently had been working for the East Germans for 10 years and that he was thought to have delivered copies of plans involving the ships.

The frigates' importance was emphasized last month when the West German Government lifted self-imposed restrictions on the navy's zone of operations, announcing that warships would no longer limit themselves to cruises not exceeding 24 hours' sailing time from the approaches to the Baltic Sea.

The frigates, which are to carry helicopters, are to specialize in keeping watch on Soviet ships and submarines near the North Sea oilfields and in areas that would be used in case of war by allied ships for resupplying Europe with men and equipment from the United States.

The frigates' electronic weapons systems and tracking devices were described as particularly advanced and of special interest to the Soviet bloc's armed forces, whose technology in this sector

was said to lag behind the West's.

The case illustrated the almost endemic condition of East German spying in West Germany. West German security agencies estimate that there are at least 500 East German agents in West German industries such as the Bremen shipyard. As a result of the defection of an East German intelligence officer last year, 17 East German agents were arrested in 1979; 15 others escaped across the border. In 1978 a scandal involving East German spying in the Defense Ministry in Bonn, including gaining access to important NATO secrets, led to the resignation of Defense Minister Georg Leber, a close friend of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The disclosure of the arrest could become a political issue, bearing on the planned visit by the Chancellor to East Germany at the end of August for talks with the East German party chief, Erich Honecker. The Christian Democratic opposition, which has accused Mr. Schmidt of lacking firmness toward the East Germans, describes the visit as political maneuvering for the parliamentary election in October.

NEW YORK TIMES

6 August 1980

Italy, Assailing Terrorism, Vows to Solve Bologna Case

ROME, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Italy promised today that it would do its utmost to track down and punish those responsible for Saturday's Bologna train station explosion, which the Government described as an attempt to encourage the rise of Fascist subversion.

The Government, in a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting called to discuss the incident in which 76 people were killed, called for support in its fight against "terrorism in all its forms."

So far the police have made little progress in their search for those they believe are right-wing extremists who set a bomb. The Bologna police chief, Italo Ferrante, said today that a search of 200 houses throughout Italy had not yielded any "appreciable results."

Western Europe

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
22 July 1980

RAOUL WALLENBERG the hero of the Holocaust

By Stewart McBride

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Woodside, Calif.

On a hot July afternoon in 1944, a balding Swede in the import-export business arrived in Nazi-occupied Budapest, carrying a rucksack, sleeping bag, and revolver. He told a friend he carried the revolver because he was scared. The man's name was Raoul Wallenberg. He was a shy, soft-spoken, 32-year-old scion of a banking family said to have more money than the entire Swedish government. In some circles he was called "the rich kid." Others said he was a "nice but frail boy."

The name Raoul Wallenberg has yet to become a household word. But a growing number of Americans believe that because of the six months he spent in Budapest, this "nice but frail boy" was the greatest hero of World War II. Albert Einstein is among those who championed the young Swede. Shortly after the war, he nominated Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Wallenberg is credited with having saved as many as 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis' extermination efforts. He worked under the aegis of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and for his tough negotiating with the Nazis, his wholesale distribution of Swedish "protective passports," for personally pulling Jews out of the "death marches" and cattle cars en route to the gas chambers in Auschwitz, Wallenberg became known as the "hero of the Holocaust."

The Swedish hero is also a lost hero. Arrested by the Russians at the end of the war, he disappeared into the Soviet gulag. And while today the Soviet Union maintains he died in a Moscow prison in 1947, reports over the last three decades from former Soviet prisoners say Wallenberg is still alive.

The mystery has spawned Free Wallenberg Committees throughout Europe and the United States. Last summer, President Carter and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance raised the Wallenberg case with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Mr. Carter reported last October:

"The Soviets maintain their claim that Mr. Wallenberg is no longer alive, but we are not forgetting about this case and

will continue our efforts."

Heading the Free Wallenberg campaign out of her home in Hillsborough, Calif., is Annette Lantos. At age 13, she and her mother escaped from Hungary with Portuguese protective passports, for which they believe Wallenberg was indirectly responsible. Mrs. Lantos's husband, Tom, now an economics professor at San Francisco State University and the leading candidate for a California congressional seat, is also a Hungarian Jew who worked on Wallenberg's staff organizing the rescue missions when he was 16.

"Neither I, my husband, nor our children would be here today if it were not for Raoul Wallenberg," says Annette Lantos at a gathering of Wallenberg supporters in Woodside, Calif. "During that whole dark period, no one else directly confronted the cruelty of the Germans. No one else had the audacity to follow the death marches, to jump in front of guns leveled at Jews, to pull people off the deportation trains. Raoul Wallenberg not only saved 100,000 lives, he saved our faith in humanity."

As the search for Wallenberg continues, John Berenyi, a New York investment banker whose mother, aunt, and cousin were saved by Swedish passports, is producing a commercial movie about Wallenberg. Both Dustin Hoffman and Robert De Niro have expressed an interest in playing the part of Wallenberg, says Berenyi, who guarantees that the film, scheduled for release in 1981, will "not portray Wallenberg as the James Bond type." A portion of the film's profits will go to the Wallenberg Foundation in Stockholm and perhaps, also, to establish an academic chair at the University of Michigan, where the Swede earned an undergraduate degree in architecture.

"This guy belongs as the opening chapter of 'Profiles in Courage,'" says Berenyi. "The United States honors the generals, the Pattons, with stars on their shoulders. But it has forgotten the greatest hero of World War II, Wallenberg, who put his humanity on the line and went up against the Nazi machine." He adds, "The movie won't be a documentary, but it will be true to the facts."

Berenyi needn't worry about Hollywoodizing Wallenberg's life. The facts themselves read like a first-rate thriller.

By 1944, an Allied victory in Europe seemed imminent. The Nazis had already murdered 5 million Jews; the only remaining large Jewish population in Europe was in Hungary, which had a pro-Nazi government and consequently had not been occupied by the Germans. Hitler, however, angered by Hungary's failure to "solve the Jewish question" and to resist the Russians adequately on the Eastern front, sent in troops on March 19, 1944. Adolf Eichmann was assigned to exterminate Hungary's 800,000 Jews.

Eichmann worked with grisly efficiency. He deported 12,000 Jews daily in sealed cattle cars to Auschwitz and Birkenau. From May to July of that year, 437,000 Jews from rural Hungary were transported to the extermination camps. In the fall of 1944, when train routes were bombed by the Western Allies, Eichmann ordered "death marches" to the Austrian border, 120 miles from Budapest. Hundreds perished and were left in roadside ditches. Survivors were herded into concentration camps. In Budapest, thousands more were dragged from their homes and shot by roaming

gangs from the anti-Semitic Hungarian Arrow Cross Party. By the summer of 1944, the US could no longer ignore the horror in Hungary. The Roosevelt administration, through the American War Refugee Board, called upon neutral Sweden to send a representative to Budapest to rescue as many Jews as possible. Raoul Wallenberg, a young businessman, was selected. His credentials were impeccable: Not only did he come from a banking dynasty known as "the Rockefellers of Sweden," but he was also doing business in Budapest at the time and had a Hungarian Jew as his partner.

Though Wallenberg had no previous diplomatic training, he was already somewhat of a world citizen. He spoke accent-free German, was educated in the US. He had traveled to Mexico and South Africa, and worked in the 1930s for a Dutch bank in Haifa, Israel, where he had repeated encounters with Jewish refugees fleeing the Third Reich's persecution.

Before his journey to Budapest, Wallenberg had dabbled in architecture and banking. He once unsuccessfully tried to market in Sweden a new line of zippers and a device for recorking bottles. "He was a frustrated businessman who probably would have been happier as an artist," says Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, who is a prominent nuclear physicist now working in California at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. He recalls his older brother as "kind and good-humored. He was a good organizer, avid hiker, and had a lot of unspent energy."

Shortly after Wallenberg's arrival in Hungary on July 9, 1944, he began issuing documents called "Swedish protective passports." They bore the Swedish coat of arms and placed the holder under the protection of the Swedish government, but by international law carried no legal authority. Nevertheless, neutral Sweden had diplomatic relations with Nazi Germany and Wallenberg ingeniously parlayed that tie into recognition from the Hungarian government for the initial printing of 5,000 of these Swedish passports.

With money from the American War Refugee Board, he sheltered the passport holders in 32 houses he bought or rented. These "safe houses" flew the Swedish flag and were stocked by Wallenberg with food and medicine. (In some cases he outfitted young Jews in Nazi storm trooper uniforms and posted them outside the houses as a protection against roving Arrow Cross vigilantes.) The neutral Swiss and Portuguese embassies quickly followed suit, issuing protective passports and establishing their own "safe houses."

Wallenberg masterfully used the legitimacy of the 5,000 passports as a cover for most of his other rescue tactics. Between July and January, the Swedish government printed an additional 15,000 passports, which Wallenberg would often personally distribute to Jews on cattle cars about to leave for Auschwitz.

Per Anger worked with Wallenberg at the Swedish Legation. He was later appointed Sweden's ambassador to Canada and has since written a book on Wallenberg. Ambassador Anger recalls:

"When he heard of a deportation, Raoul would rush to the railway station and call to the German commandant in a loud voice: 'There is a mistake here! You have people under the protection of the Swedish government and we want them back!' The Germans were not very happy with Raoul, but they respected the embassy and would always open

the gates for him. Raoul would then announce: 'They have Swedish passports, come out.' Perhaps only a few actually had passports, but Raoul Wallenberg would say to people standing nearby: 'You over there, you have a passport. I know it.'

"Then they would show their driver's license or some receipts or anything in the Hungarian language which the Germans didn't understand. Raoul would say, 'Come with me,' and march off to the Swedish houses with 100 to 150 people."

One of Wallenberg's personal drivers on those rescue missions was a Hungarian Jew who is now working as a chemist in Los Altos Hills, Calif. He came to the US in 1946, and had not spoken since then about his experience. He asked not to be identified.

"I had just graduated from university for the second time," he recalls. "University students were exempted from the draft and we were all doing anything to save our skins, to survive. When the Germans invaded, they closed down the university. That's when I joined the Swedish effort."

"I drove Raoul to many of the deportation points. He always overwhelmed the German SS with double talk. Wallenberg would threaten to call their superiors if they didn't cooperate. Wallenberg used every possible subterfuge, including bribery and telling the SS he would put in a good word for them after Germany lost the war."

"Raoul usually carried a book listing names of passport holders. Sometimes it was all blank pages, and when he got to the train he would make up 20 Jewish names and begin calling them out. Usually three or four had passports, but for those who didn't, I stood behind Raoul with another 50 unfilled passports. You know how long it took me to write in their names? About 10 seconds. We handed them out and said, 'Oh, I'm sorry you couldn't get to the embassy to pick it up. Here it is, we brought it to you.' They would show it to the SS and be on their ways."

Wallenberg's driver carried forged identity papers for every occasion. One set showed he worked for the Swedish Embassy. Another showed he was a doctor for the German SS.

"Had they ever body-searched me and found several sets of false papers, I would have been shot on the spot. The risks we took you wouldn't believe. We were devoted disciples of Raoul Wallenberg."

The former driver was able to save his own parents with Swedish passports. His uncles and cousins died in Auschwitz. As he spoke of the Holocaust, his voice was surprisingly dispassionate. An intelligent man with penetrating eyes, he confesses: "I have never told anyone about this. It would be impossible for me to re-create the horror of that time, not even if we were to talk all day."

By January 1945, nearly 20,000 Hungarian Jews had been saved by Wallenberg and the protective passports. Per Anger estimates

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another 30,000 were saved by the "houses" and collaborative efforts of the neutral embassies.

In the final days of the war, as the Russians were invading the outskirts of Budapest, German and Arrow Cross troops desperately plotted to liquidate, by firebombing, the city's central Jewish ghetto on the Pest side of the Danube. Wallenberg caught wind of the plans - through a network of Jewish volunteers that numbered as many as 400 - and sent a message in so many words to the German general in charge: "If you don't put a stop to this massacre, I will have you hanged as a war criminal when the war is over."

The action was halted, saving the lives of an estimated 70,000 Jews. In all, the Swedish diplomat is said to have saved, directly or indirectly, about half of Budapest's 200,000 Jews.

One of the more impressive aspects of the Wallenberg case is that he relinquished a privileged position of wealth and comfort in Stockholm to risk his life in a foreign country, and that he commanded such moral authority in playing the "end-of-the-war game" with the Nazis. His driver offers this partial explanation:

"He was a modest, unassuming boy with an iron will. He didn't particularly have a lot of guts. He wasn't the Patton type. Wallenberg was skilled in administrative detail and understood the German mentality. They responded to formal documents and authority. He was workmanlike, precise, often cold. We never got very close. He never shared chitchat or confidence. It was strictly business. Wallenberg went to fulfill a mission, but not for reasons of capturing headlines."

Wallenberg remained a loner to the end. When the Russians began storming central Budapest, Ambassador Anger tried to convince him to return to the safer Buda side and go underground with other neutral embassy personnel. Wallenberg refused the offer and returned to Pest in hopes of saving a few more lives.

"I saw him the last night in the air raid shelter in the Hungarian National Bank," says his driver. "I returned to the embassy in Buda. The next day Wallenberg went into the Russian lines and that was the last we heard."

On Jan. 19, 1945, Wallenberg was taken into Soviet "protective custody" and escorted to Debrecen, where the Russians and provisional Hungarian government were headquartered. Presumably, the Russians suspected him of espionage.

Says Mr. Anger: "The Soviets said to themselves, 'Why would a Swedish diplomat stay on the battlefield just to help Jewish people?' When they discovered he had American money on him [by some accounts as much as \$20,000], to them it was clear he was an American spy." Some also speculate the Soviets felt threatened by Wallenberg's plan to restore Jewish property and feared he was scheming to keep post-war Hungary neutral like Sweden.

A month after Wallenberg's arrest, the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm informed Raoul's mother that her son was safe in

Russia. At that time the Swedish government cautioned Wallenberg's parents to remain silent for fear a public confrontation with the Russians might jeopardize his safety. Two years later, the Russians announced that Wallenberg "was not known in the Soviet Union," and said they suspected he had died in 1945 during fighting in Budapest.

After a series of Swedish inquiries, the Soviets retracted their 1947 statement. On Feb. 6, 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a search of the Lubyanka Prison archives had turned up a handwritten report dated July 17, 1947, which said that "the prisoner Wallenberg [sic] . . . died suddenly in his cell last night. . . ."

Gromyko's announcement came shortly after former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1957 and included the footnote that the Soviet minister responsible for Wallenberg's imprisonment had been a friend of Stalin, and had been sentenced to death and shot.

This "handwritten report," however, has been contradicted by more than a dozen alleged sightings of Wallenberg since 1947. While attending a medical conference in Moscow in January 1961, Nanna Svartz, a Swedish professor and family friend of the Wallenbergs, mentioned the case to a Russian colleague, Prof. A. L. Myasnikov. He replied he was familiar with the case and that the Swede was "in a bad state" in a Soviet mental institution. When the Swedish government inquired further, Myasnikov retracted his previous statement, saying Svartz must have misunderstood him.

In 1978, a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, who now lives in Israel, reported he had seen Wallenberg in a prison yard in Vladimir. Two years ago, Jan Kaplan, a Russian Jew, in a phone conversation with his daughter in Israel, told of a 1975 meeting in Butyrka Prison with a Swede who had been in prison for 30 years. Later, Kaplan attempted to smuggle out a letter detailing his encounter with the Swede. The day after he sent the letter, he was rearrested by the KGB and returned to prison. The Soviets then curtly told Sweden: "There is no, nor can there be any, new information regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg."

Until recently, the Swedish government had made only halfhearted attempts to get to the bottom of Wallenberg's disappearance. Sweden's postwar socialist government was afraid of stepping on Moscow's toes, and repeatedly passed over opportunities to raise the issue or exchange prisoners. Sweden turned down several offers of assistance in the case from the US.

"The Wallenbergs were the Rockefellers of Sweden, and why should a socialist government want to help them?" reasons Berenyi. "Now, with a conservative government in power, things may change."

Evidence of such a change came last fall when Sweden offered to swap for Wallenberg a Swedish national caught spying for the Russians. The Soviet Union was not interested.

Because of Sweden's silent diplomacy and longtime refusal to "drive tandem with the Americans" (as the Swedish ambassador to Moscow put it in 1949), little progress was made until two years ago. In November 1977, Tom Lantos showed his wife, Annette, an item in the back pages of the New York Times reporting that Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal had interrogated a former Russian KGB agent who said Wallenberg was alive and being held in a Siberian hospital.

"We knew we had to do something, but couldn't expect to bring proceedings against the Russian empire from our little house in Hillsborough," Mrs. Lantos says. 1978, they went to Washington. Support gathered slowly, and by July 1979, Sens. Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and Rudy Boschwitz announced they would co-chair the Free Wallenberg Committee (c/o PO Box 611, Burlingame, CA

Die Streikwelle in Polen

Alarmsignal für die Regierung

ok. In den letzten Tagen hat sich die polnische Streikbewegung von Warschau und Nordpolen nach Lublin in die östliche Metropole des Landes, unweit der Grenze mit der Sowjetunion, verlagert. Den Auftakt dazu haben am Donnerstag die Eisenbahner gegeben. Lublin ist ein wichtiger Verkehrsknotenpunkt zwischen Ost und West. Die Eisenbahner haben allerdings nur den Nah- und Vorortverkehr lahmgelegt. Die internationalen Züge wurden durchgelassen.

Den Eisenbahnern haben sich bald die städtischen Verkehrs- und Transportbetriebe sowie verschiedene kommunale Einrichtungen und Dienstleistungsunternehmen angeschlossen, so dass die Stadt von einer Versorgungskatastrophe bedroht war. Einige aus den naheliegenden Städten herbeigeführte Omnibusse sowie Armeefahrzeuge versuchten den Notstand zu lindern, aber mit wenig Erfolg.

Die Lage in Lublin hat am Freitag zu einer kurzfristig einberufenen Sondersitzung des Politbüros der polnischen Kommunistischen Partei in Warschau geführt. Das oberste Parteigremium hat einen Appell an die Streikenden gerichtet, der allerdings nur von der lokalen Lubliner Parteizeitung «Głos Ludu» (Volksstimme) und im örtlichen Radioprogramm verbreitet wurde. Die Regierung wollte den Nachrichtenradius bewusst auf die Region Lublin einschränken. Die Streikenden wurden zur Verantwortung und zum Masshalten aufgerufen. Zum erstenmal seit dem Ausbruch der gegenwärtigen Krise wurde auch indirekt vor der Rache der Sowjetunion gewarnt. Es hiess in dem Appell nämlich, dass «die Streikwelle die Besorgnis unserer Freunde wecken könnte». Gleichzeitig hat

das Politbüro die Bildung einer Sonderkommission der Regierung zur Untersuchung der sozialen Forderungen der Arbeiterschaft unter dem Vorsitz des Stellvertretenden Ministerpräsidenten Jagielski bekanntgegeben. An Ort und Stelle wurden sofort Schlichtungsgespräche mit den Streikenden aufgenommen. Daraufhin hat sich am Samstag die Situation in Lublin beruhigt.

Aber schon wenige Stunden später flammten neue Streiks in den anderen wichtigen Industrie- und Eisenbahnstädten der gleichen Region auf: diesmal in Chelm, das auf dem halben Wege zwischen Lublin und der sowjetischen Grenze liegt, und in Krasnik, 50 km südlich von Lublin.

Diese Vorgänge stellen den bisherigen Höhepunkt in der polnischen Streikwelle dar. Die Sondersitzung des Politbüros, der Aufruf an die Streikenden und die Berufung einer Regierungskommission unter der Leitung des als gemässigt und besonnen geltenden Wirtschaftsfunktionärs Mieczyslaw Jagielski zeugen vom Ernst der Lage. Das plötzliche Erwachen der Regierung Gierek hängt wohl aber auch damit zusammen, dass sich die neuen Streiks in der Nähe der Grenze zur Sowjetunion abspielen und einen neuralgischen Punkt der Eisenbahnverbindungen des Sowjetimperiums tangieren könnten. Für die Kommunisten ist diese Affäre auch deshalb peinlich, weil sie zu Beginn der Moskauer Olympischen Spiele stattfindet und ausgerechnet in den Orten, wo die Wiege der kommunistischen Machtergreifung im Jahre 1944 stand. Peinlich ist auch der Umstand, dass dies wenige Tage vor dem kommunistischen Staatsfeiertag passiert, der am 22. Juli begangen wird.

NEW YORK TIMES
3 August 1980

Poles Light Candles in Cemetery To Mark Katyn Massacre of 1943

WARSAW, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Polish dissidents, commemorating the wartime Katyn massacre, put hundreds of lighted candles and a national flag on an informal grave in a Warsaw cemetery last night. The flag bore the inscription "Katyn."

Mass graves with the bodies of 4,500 Polish officers, captured by the Soviet Union in the 1939 invasion, were uncovered in 1943 by occupying German troops at Katyn, near Smolensk.

The Germans accused the Russians of responsibility. The Russians denied it. The word "Katyn" has been eliminated from official terminology in Poland.

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EO 120653 RDS-1 8/13/00 (KRESS, SHELDON) OR-P
TAGS: SREF, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: DEFENTION OF LITHUANIAN BALTIC CHARTER ACTIVIST
V LADIS SAKALYS

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT).

2. A SWEDISH MFA SOURCE INFORMS US THAT VLADIS SAKALYS ARRIVED ON FOOT IN HAPARAND (NORTHERN SWEDEN) AND CONTACTED SWEDISH POLICE ON JULY 19. HE HAS ALREADY BEEN GRANTED ASYLUM IN SWEDEN AND WAS GIVEN A FOREIGNER'S PASSPORT. SAKALYS REMAINS IN HAPARANDA FOR THE TIME-BEING BUT WILL EVENTUALLY BE BROUGHT TO REFUGEE FACILITIES IN THE STOCKHOLM ENVIRONS.

3. SAKALYS HAS NOT YET MADE CONTACT WITH THIS EM-BASSY. NEITHER HAS HE EXPRESSED TO SWEDISH OFFICIALS ANY WISH TO MOVE ON TO THE UNITED STATES. ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAS TOLD THE SWEDES THAT HE WISHES TO REMAIN IN SWEDEN.

4. SAKALYS HAS INFORMED SWEDISH AUTHORITIES THAT, WHILE IN VLADIMIR PRISON, HE MET SOMEONE WHO HAD COME ACROSS

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MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, RAOUL WALLENBERG, SOMETIME DURING THE 50'S. MFA OFFICIALS MONITORING THE WALLENBERG CASE ARE EAGER TO PURSUE THIS LEAD WITH SAKALYS WHEN HE ARRIVES IN THE STOCKHOLM AREA.

5. ACCORDING TO AN EXPRESSEN ARTICLE OF AUGUST 2, SAKALYS WALKED AND SWAM HIS WAY FROM LITHUANIA TO SWEDEN IN A 20-DAY ORDEAL, AVOIDING, FOR THE MOST PART, ANY HUMAN CONTACT IN FINLAND FOR FEAR OF BEING HANDED BACK TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES. ONE ELDERLY FINN LIVING IN A SMALL CABIN IN THE FINNISH WILDERNESS SAVED HIS LIFE, SAKALYS SAID, PROVIDING HIM WITH FOOD, A MAP, AND A CHANCE TO REST BEFORE CONTINUING HIS JOURNEY.

6. SAKALYS TOLD EXPRESSEN'S REPORTER THAT HE FLED WHEN HE LEARNED THAT EIGHT FRIENDS WERE ARRESTED FOR SIGNING A LETTER PROTESTING THE HOLDING OF OLYMPIC COMPETITIONS "IN A PART OF THE OCCUPIED BALTIC REGION." SAKALYS, WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES FROM 1961-67, FLED RATHER THAN FACE A NEW PRISON TERM WHICH MIGHT HAVE AMOUNTED TO TEN YEARS, HE SAID.

7. A SWEDISH MFA OFFICIAL OF BALTIC ORIGINS NOTES THAT SAKALYS IS A WELL-KNOWN FIGURE IN THE LITHUANIAN DISSENT MOVEMENT.

8. ALIEN POLICE OFFICIALS TELL US SAKALYS CAN BE REACHED BY LETTER AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: C/O LULEA POLISDISTRIKT, BOX 218, 951 23 LULEA, SWEDEN.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

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ACTIONS: NONE

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RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD PRIORITY 1242
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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 234606

E.O. 120651 RDS-4 9/3/00 (HOLMES, M.A.)

TAGS: SHUM: SREF: PINT: SN: UR

SUBJECT: SOVIET ESCAPEE CLAIMS NO INFORMATION ON RAOUL
WALLENBERG

REF: (A) STATE 228315. (H) STOCKHOLM 3404

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING SEPTEMBER 2 VISIT AT DEPARTMENT (SEPTTEL),
RECENT SOVIET ESCAPEE, VLADAS SAKALYS (STRICTLY PROTECT)
ASSERTED HE HAD QUOTE NO SERIOUS KNOWLEDGE END QUOTE
ABOUT THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENGER. SAKALYS, RAISED
SUBJECT OF WALLENGER HIMSELF BY MENTIONING THAT THE
SWEDES HAD SHOWN PARTICULAR INTEREST IN WALLENGER DURING
THEIR QUESTIONING OF HIM. HE RESPONDED TO DEPARTMENT
OFFICER'S QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT WALLENGER BY
STATING ONLY THAT HE HAD A CONVERSATION IN THE CAMPS
ONCE ABOUT WALLENGER, BUT THAT HE HAD NO SERIOUS, DIRECT
KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENGER.

3. SAKALYS ALSO STATED HE HAD REPORTED THIS LACK OF

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for Wallenberg
file*

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INFORMATION TO SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT CONTACT
HIM FURTHER ON THE MATTER. MUSKIE

END OF MESSAGE

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